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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1872. NO. 40.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HE HORSE DISEASE.

Symptoms and Remedies.

ogress in Buffalo, Rochester and Elsewhere—The Epidemic Still Spreading—Seven Thousand Horses Infected in New York City—Will Pittsburgh Escape?

he owners of the thousands of valuable horses his city are fearful that the terrible epidemic depopulating the stables in Buffalo, Rochester, w York and other cities may make its way hither. uld it do so the result would be disastrous indeed.

n Buffalo, the *Express* says, the streets are full of ple, but there is an almost painful absence of icles. The veterinary surgeons are compelled to k day and night, and cannot then attend to all cases. The street railway has almost suspended rations, a majority of the horses having been icked by the strange distemper. There has been neral suspension of business among the livery n, their horses all being sick. Among the fine rtage and buggy horses the epidemic is ragbadly. One wealthy citizen has in his es $20,000 worth of animals, all infected, out one hundred licensed hackman, not more than are able to do business. The omnibus company s been compelled to stop work, all their horses g disabled. But few of the animals in use on canal have yet been attacked, but they cannot g escape. Shipping of goods is a difficult matter, he truckmen have no horses in condition to rk. Almost all the fine horses owned by the exss companies are sick. On Monday night each pany had but one horse fit for service. The ses of the fire department are slightly affected, can still be used. But four cases have appeared the farms surrounding the city. Wherever there asturage the horses appear to be all right. A few es are reported, where farmers, having driven in n the country early in the morning, found their es sick in the barn later in the day.

he *Express* concludes its article on the epidemic h these words:

We are inclined to indulge in the least bit of sational exaggeration in relation to this case, neither do we wish to aid in exciting needless uneasiness and damaging ors. The fact is apparent that a very ge majority of the horses in Buffalo are at present apacitated for work, and there is undoubted prosit that to-day and to-morrow will see an increase the disease. Pedestrianism by compulsion l be the ruling fashion for a few days at least, but re need be no fears of extended fatal results, so g as the sick animals are given timely and proper atment.

IN ROCHESTER.

n Rochester, as in Buffalo, more than two-thirds the equine population have been attacked with re or less violence by the Canada plague. It is cribed as a form of influenza, and is classed by ordinary authorities under three heads—viz, the rebral, the stomachic and the pectoral. The disease is of a catarrhal character, its t symptoms being a flow of tears from the eyes, a very slender discharge from the nose, general languor, owed by a cough. In the early stages of the ease the membranes of the nose become pale, of a den color, while the eyes present a reddish earance. The veterinaries also report some es in which, wherever they appear, prove fatal, as mencing with a chill succeeded by a general ernal exhibition, manifested by heat of the mouth, inbrane of the eyes and nose reddened, pulse quent, though soft and easily compressed, respiration quickened and sometimes laborious. At this ge the bowels may be sluggish, urinary organs ctive and the discharge from the nose often assuming a yellowish or greenish appearance. The ease, which has frequently appeared among horses Europe, runs its course within ten days, beginning to improper treatment and an imperfect wledge of the disease, over three hundred cases proved fatal in twenty-four hours in this city l vicinity.

THE TREATMENT.

t the request of the editor of the Rochester *ocrat*, a well known and successful veterinary geon of that city has prepared the following statefor us as to the disease and its treatment:

he patient should be excused from all labor and owed complete rest. The stables should be cleanand well ventilated. Disinfectants may be useful, t in some stables necessary. Any of the following l answer: Carbolic acid, sulphate of iron or brochloralum. The patient's nostrils to be properly omed, and the nose and eyes frequently sponged h water, and the limbs, if cold, bandaged. The nk should have the chill slightly removed, but not ugh to make it warm and unpalatable. The diet uld be light and of a laxative nature; hay and oats d or bran, wetted or scalded, with a little salt ted. Hay in limited quantities may be allowed, n regular feeding is twice or three times. Exercise ment should not be tolerated. Blood letting, hartic nauseants and arterial sedatives are all of m either no use or injurious. Should fever, however, medicines are administered should not be given n be free draughts or drenches. Where an animal ure to tie thrown into a paroxysm of coughing moment a drench is attempted, and some of the cients will die in the event, or almost sure to find way into the windpipe and bronchial tubes, thus ucing fatal bronchitis or pneumonia. Balls uld not be given, as they will be coughed back or and the irritability of the throat will be increased in attempting to pass them over with the d or fingers. Powders are well nigh useless, as n mixed with the food they will usually refuse both food and powders. Electuaries, sirups, pastes are the only forms in which they can be satisfactorily and successfully administered in cases ere the throat is tender and irritable and coughs easily induced.

aline medicines I regard as the most useful in e disease. Any of the following will answer: orate of potash, muriate of ammonia or hyposulite of soda. As an anodyne to relieve the cough, a cruple of the following will be added. The per dose of either of these medicines may be rubup with two or three ounces of honey or molasses, and these be poured in the mouth from a small tle, or placed on the tongue with a spoon. Given this way the medicines will be more readily lapped up easily swallowed. But little trouble is required ven it, and no danger of getting any medicine in trachea will be incurred by this method. About throat and under the jaws, the sinciput, a sharp, stimulating liniment should be well rubbed in. In cases d prove severe, or are complicated with other and re serious diseases, a competent veterinarian uld be employed.

NEW YORK CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

n Niagara, Lockport and Rochester and cities Western New York the disease is raging. It was stated that it made its appearance in New York y. A dispatch to the afternoon press gives the owing report on the subject: The horse disease urring in the different cities outside of New rk, and which had caused a great deal of excitet among stable keepers and car companies, has de its appearance in this city and is causing the atest panic. The disease appears to have appeared first in this city in magnitude on Monday rnoon, although there were some few es of earlier date. The contagious qualis of the disease are very virulent, and hin twenty-four hours from the time the first ptoms of the sickness were noticed in one large ble, one thousand horses were affected up to yesday evening. The horses of the different lines of stages and street car companies are all more or affected. On the Sixth avenue line railroad two dred horses were stricken down in four hours, company having been compelled to withdraw e of their cars. Over two thousand horses on Third avenue line are suffering. In the stables the Twenty-third street line, some five hundred ses are laid up. Up to midnight last night no the had occurred except in the Sixth avenue bles.

n Brooklyn the disease is reported as spreading, a gravely apprehended that the disease will spread l materially interrupt the means of traffic throughthe city. There are some fourteen thousand carse horses in New York, and if equine travel beomes stopped at the season the loss to business will very heavy. The disease is denominated catarrhal fever and commences with a cough; in about ty-six hours running from the eyes and nose is eloped, and the horse becomes weak. The affecn is thought to be similar to the Canadian epiic.

THE DISEASE STILL RAGING AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.—VERY FEW FATAL CASES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23.—The horse disease ntinues its ravages, and there are not a score of ses in the city and neighborhood unaffected, although very few fatal cases have been reported. branches of business are more or less affected by scarcity of horses. The merchants are hiring n and boys to transport goods. The street cars not running and the livery stables are closed. e disease prevails in the surrounding country as ensively as in the city. It is stated that only in es where breeding has been resorted to have the ses died.

BUSINESS IN BOSTON SUSPENDED.

BOSTON, October 23.—The horse epidemic is seriy impeding business and travel here.

RTLING NATURE OF THE PLAGUE IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The epidemic among ses has caused intense alarm in this city. The ease is spreading rapidly. It is rumored that ner's Pocahontas has been attacked by the lady. About one hundred and fifty cars and fifty ges have been taken off to-day. It is feared that e, as in Rochester, locomotion by stages and cars be suspended in a few days, the nifestations of the existence and spread of the disease being of a startling racter. The exact nature of the disease seems to ffle veterinary surgeons. Almost every plan eching have been found failures, and many ses have died from the treatment. Among the ious remedies used are sensation of the Tattarsall, aconite given homeopathically and Tayr's compound, the property of the Manhattan l company. This last mentioned is the only edy which has met with marked success as a ventive of the disease. Many cases of the disease are orted in Jersey City and Hoboken.

IN CHICAGO.

HICAGO, October 23.—The horse disease now ing in Western New York has made its appear e here. Fifty cases are reported in the stables of West Street Car Company to-day.

AT OTHER POINTS.

PRINGFIELD, MASS., October 23.—Seventy cases of se disease have broken out in this city to-day. fatal cases reported thus far.

YRACUSE, N. Y., October 23.—The horse epidemic broken out in this city and is spreading rapidly. ty four hundred horses are affected, including the ses of the Fire Department and all street railway e horses of the milk company are affected, also y hundred private horses, and a number have alady died.

MPORTATION OF HORSES OFFICIALLY FORBIDDEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23.—The Secretary of Interior has issued the following instruction to Collectors at Rochester, Burlington, Cape Vinent and Port Huron: "You are directed, so long as existing horse disease prevails in Canada, to forbid horses to be brought into your port or district from that country, unless you are perfectly isfied that they are free from contagious disease."

ilroad Conductors Life Insurance Association Convention.

OLEDO, October 22.—The Convention of the ilroad Conductors Life Insurance Association of United States and Canada, met at Wetsieger Hall this evening. James Marshall, of the Harford Railroad, President. The session opened with prayer, owed by an address of welcome by Mayor Isaac. The reports of the officers were read, also the nual address by W. S Sears, of Adrian, Mich. committees were appointed and the convention adurned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. rand banquet and ball will be given to-morrow ht.

Savings Bank Failure.

YRACUSE, N. Y., October 22.—The Peoples Savs Bank of this city has failed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fenian Amnesty Meeting—Town Flooded.

LONDON, September 23.—A large meeting in favor of amnesty to Fenian prisoners was held last evening in Manchester, at which Isaac Butt, M. P., leader of the Irish home rule party, was the principal speaker. Butt, in the course of his remarks, said that Ireland never could welcome Gladstone to her soil unless amnesty to her sons was made complete. He also spoke in terms of vigorous censure of the treatment accorded prisoners, who, he alleged, have suffered during their confinement gross cruelties at the hands of their jailors.

The market town of Northwich, in the county of Chester, was partially flooded yesterday by the overflow of the banks of the River Weaver, which occasioned considerable damage to property. The waters have now subsided, and the danger of greater disaster is over.

Insurrection Conspiracy in Caucasus.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 23.—Official advices report the discovery of a conspiracy in Caucasus for the overthrow of the Russian authorities of that province of the empire. A general rising of the tribes was intended, but the leaders of the contemplated revolt were secured and thrown into prison. Quiet now prevails.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, October 23.—Fourrier, the French Representative at the Italian Court, returned to Paris today.

MADRID, October 23.—Meetings have lately been held in several of the Spanish provinces, at which resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the army conscription system.

MADRID, October 23.—In the Cortez yesterday Deputy protested against the bad treatment of the Carlist prisoners.

Cardova, Minister of War, stated that all the prisoners are properly cared for.

The Cortez has been petitioned to enter into negotiations with Great Britian for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 23.—The steamer Donan has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—The steamship Canada, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 23, 5 P. M.—Consols for money—92⅝@93; for account 92⅝@92¾. American securities—5-20s of 1865, 91½; 5-20s of '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 88⅜; Erie 40⅝. Turpentine 40s 6d.

PARIS, October 23.—Rentes 82 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 23.—American securities—5-20s of '62, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9⅜@9⅝d; Orleans 10¼@10⅜d; sales 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 30s 6d. Corn 29s. Pork 56s. Beef 62s. Lard 39s 6d. Cheese 62s 6d. Cumberland middles 36s 6d; short rib middles 36s 6d. Tallow 44s 3d.

EDUCATIONAL.

University to be Established at Toledo, Ohio—Liberal Contributions of Citizens to the Institution.

TOLEDO, October 23.—A corporation, to be known as the Toledo University of Art and Trade, has been organized with Hon. Edward Bissell President, Hon. Jessup W. Scott, of this city, has deeded, in trust, one hundred and sixty acres of land near the city line, which is to be used as the site of the proposed institution; the grounds now needed for that purpose to be plotted and leased for a low rental for the benefit of the University. The land is now worth $600, and will rapidly increase in value. Wm. H. Raymond, of this city, has endowed the Raymond professorship of mines and minerals in this institution, and already provided for an expenditure of $20,000 toward that object. The movement is backed with great force and support by our citizens, who will no doubt contribute liberally to its success.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

Joseph Howard, editor of the *Star*, was asked today by a Deputy United States Marshal for the name of the person who furnished information for the arrest of Mr. Bernstein a few days ago, by order of Commissioner Davenport. Howard ordered the querist out of the office and the arrest of the prisoner was consummated.

President Grant and family left at noon to-day for Washington.

There is no apparent improvement in Mrs. Greeley's health.

Governor Hoffman has named John R. Brady one of the Associate Judges of the general term of the department, in place of ex-Judge Barnard.

On the presentation of checks for gold at some banks in Wall street to-day the discovery was made that the banks had no coin to meet the demand.

A number of passes and orders of the Long Island Baptist Association have published a resolution affirming their fidelity to the Warren Association, of Rhode Island, in the declaration that this association regards an inversion of the Scriptural law, in inviting to the Lord's table those who have not been baptized, contrary to the universal custom of this denomination from the days of the Divine law and as a violation of Christian propriety.

RAILROAD BOND LITIGATION.

The matter between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Boston Railroad and the Central New Jersey, in relation to the issue by the latter of $800,000 in bonds, has not terminated. The case is before the Chancellor of New Jersey to restrain the issue. The holders of the bonds of the former road fearing liability for payment should the agreement between the two roads be decided illegal, the President of the Central and holders of bonds made agreement that the first named road will not be held liable.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 23, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will fall in the Northwest, with southerly winds and possibly warmer weather, followed by rising probably to the lower Ohio valley and Lake Erie to-morrow. For Ohio valley and thence to the Gulf, clear and clearing weather, high northeast and northerly winds, on the lower lake region and thence to the upper Ohio valley, northerly winds and clear weather, with occasional frosts. For the region on the Georgia coast the winds northeastward, with brisk northerly to easterly winds; threatening weather and rain to-night as far as Virginia, and followed by westerly winds and clearing weather in Eastern Florida. In New England and Middle States, winds veering to northerly and northeasterly, with threatening weather and rain. Cautionary signals remain at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and Norfolk.

Fire at East Saginaw, Michigan—Loss $125,000.

CHICAGO, October 23.—A fire at East Saginaw, Mich., last night, entirely destroyed the Lounsbloch, owned by Jesse Hoyt, of New York, and occupied as stated below: H. G. Woodward, groceries; loss $20,000, insurance $4,400. A. A. Dunk, drugs; loss $20,000, insurance $6,000. Schatt & Co. and Goldsmith & Co., clothing; losses heavy but amount not stated. Goodridge Bros., photographers, $3,000. Other losses will make the aggregate from $100,000 to $125,000.

Distressing Case of Scalding.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. PARIS, October 23, 1872.

A little daughter of Mr. D. Strock, of this place, aged one year, was playing behind the cooking stove in the kitchen, on Monday morning, while her mother was preparing breakfast. From some cause the stove pipe fell down, and hitting the tea kettle, which was on the stove full of boiling water, tipped it off upon the little girl, scalding her badly. She lingered until this afternoon, when death came to the relief of the little sufferer.

Hugh Mara Convicted of Shooting Alderman McMullen.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—The case of Hugh Mara, charged with the shooting of Alderman McMullen, was given to the jury at ten o'clock to-night, and in a few minutes they returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was returned to his cell in Moyamensing prison. A strong police force at the present, trouble being anticipated. None, however, occurred. A motion for a new trial will be made.

Funeral of the Late Bishop O'Connor.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—The funeral services of the late Rev. Michael O'Connor, formerly Bishop of Pittsburgh, took place to-day in St. Ignatius church, this city. Archbishop Bayley and Bishops Wood of Philadelphia, Becker of Wilmington, Delaware; O'Hara of Scranton, Shanahan of Harrisburg, and Domenec of Pittsburgh, were present and participated in the ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Clark. A cenotaph in the church contained the miter and vestments of the late clergyman, who was buried at Woodstock on Sunday last.

Convention of Steamboatmen Called.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—The Texas Oceans Steamboat Captains' Association has been revived, and is now in active working order. They request the Associations of St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Memphis to organize and send delegates to a general convention, to be held at Cairo, on Tuesday, November 12th. Captains W. J. Kountz, John C. Stockton and Peter Hicks were appointed a committee to visit the above named cities in the interest of the Association.

Unitarian Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, October 23.—The fifth biennial meeting of the National Conference of the Unitarian churches is now being held in Boston. The attendance numbers five hundred and seventy-three delegates. Various reports from local conferences were read, showing the encouraging progress of Unitarianism throughout the country.

First National Bank of Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, October 23, 1872.

The First National Bank of this city has just commenced operations. The notes are now in circulation. William A. Cochran is President; Shelby Taylor, Cashier.

The Lima Board of Trade has been incorporated.

Another Fatal Coal Oil Accident.

TOLEDO, O., October 23.—Mrs. Chas. J. Fisher was severely burned this evening, by her clothes taking fire from the careless handling of kerosene oil. She will probably not recover.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Late advices from the city of Mexico state that the Mexican Congress had created a Senate. The political situation was improving, and it is thought the administration of Lerdo de Tejada will be successful. The primary elections took place on the 15th instant. Tejada's nomination was unopposed, and the result will probably be declared in time for him to enter upon the regular term of office on the 1st of December.

The State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Kentucky is in session in Louisville. The attendance is unusually large.

The Kentucky Grand Lodge of Masons is in session in Louisville.

Henry Layman, a shoemaker of Terre Haute, Ind., committed suicide by hanging yesterday. Insanity predisposed by jealousy was the cause.

The funeral of the wife of Col. Thomas H Nelson, Minister to Mexico, was attended in Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, by a very large concourse of citizens.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican members of the Philadelphia delegation to the House of Representatives are said to have united on ex-Speaker Elliott for re-election to the same chair.

Defeated Democratic candidates are sueing Republican curmudgeons for libel. The latest suit brought is against the Phœnixville *Messenger*.

The Erie *Gazette* prints the following little story: Last Sunday, in a school house not far from Ashtabula, Ohio, a believer in the Millerite doctrine, was preaching to a small audience, and told his hearers to get their ascension robes ready, for the world was surely coming to an end on the first day of November next. Twice during the discourse, a rough looking old chap on one of the back benches, applauded and shouted "Glory." When the services were over the Millerite divine approached the backwoodsman gently, saying: "My friend, you seemed to be greatly interested in my discourse, and even applauded it twice. May I ask what sentiment you considered so deserving?" "Look here," said the old fellow, "didn't you say the world was comin' to an end on the first of November?" "Yes, my friend," replied the preacher, "for a surety all things will pass away on the first of November, 1872." "That's my ticket," shouted the old man, "that soots me exactly. All goine by the first of November. Anything to beat Grant."

A Western paper relates the story of the boy who was hunting rats and was asked how many he had caught. His reply was, "When I get the one I am after and five more, I shall have six." The estimation of this Greeleyite as to how they expect to get enough States to elect their candidate are very like the calculations of the youthful rat-hunter.

Says the screhended man of the Huntington *Globe*: "The 35,000 majority for Hartranft is the best comfort next to Buckalew's election that the Greeley men can have." Wonderful, ain't it, how easily some people are comforted.

A sorehead journal tells its party friends to "remember that a Gettysburg succeeded Bull Run." The Confederates had their political Bull Run in Georgia. They will meet an appointment shortly.

Rome sat upon seven hills, and became mistress of the world. The Greeley party has been sat upon in seven elections, and will become—well, we shall see what.

The total majorities for members of Congress in Ohio, on the 8th of October, was as follows:

Republican	36,918
Democrat and Liberal	22,441
Republican majority	14,477

The Republican majority for Secretary of State is 14,458, showing a difference of 422.

General Grant is vilified because he has one or two brothers-in-law, and other relatives named Dent. True, he married a lady named Dent. He has a father-in-law named Dent; and he is, and will be re-elected *President*.

"Every one who chooses to live by pugilism, or gambling, or harlotry, with every keeper of a tipping house, is politically a Democrat."—*Horace Greeley.*

The Springfield *Republican* pronounces in favor of the re-election of Congressman Dawes by a very large majority. Greeleyism is in rapid progress of disintegration.

They report a marvelous political dog in Portland, who "wags his tail if asked if he is a Greeley dog, but barks vociferously and shakes his head when ask. d if he goes for Grant." He is probably the only member of the party in all Maine who has committed such folly since the last election, and showing such a dged bad political sense should have his kennel instantly inscribed like that belonging to the old ingist of Bradwardine, *Cave canem*.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* goes back to the late Franco-German war for similes. "North Carolina," so we wrote four weeks ago—was the Weissenburg of the Confederates—Vermont and Maine were the Woerth—the 8th of October will represent the severe and fatal battles round Metz, and then round Volume Wm. H. Raymond, of this city, has endowed the Raymond professorship of mines and minerals in this institution, and already provided for an expenditure of $20,000 toward that object. The movement is backed with great force and support by our citizens, who will no doubt contribute liberally to its success. Thionville, St. Privat and Gravelotte were in the German campaign against the French. As the fate of France was decided on the 18th August, 1870, so the fate of the Confederates was decided on the 8th of October. The battles between the 8th of October to the 5th of November indicates that from Metz to Sedan. From Maine to Texas, from New York to California, the Republicans will march with the same confidence of victory which inspired the German army in the campaign of the French in all those fortunous movements that ended with the capture of Louis Napoleon. And as two years ago Louis Napoleon was asked: "My friend, you seemed to be greatly interested in my discourse, and even applauded it twice. May I ask what sentiment you considered so deserving?" "Look here," said the old fellow, "didn't you say the world was comin' to an end on the first of November?" "Yes, my friend," replied the preacher, "for a surety all things will pass away on the first of November, 1872." "That's my ticket," shouted the old man, "that soots me exactly. All goine by the first of November. Anything to beat Grant."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* refuses to be longer hoodwinked or bamboozled. It says bluntly: "Disguise it as we may, justify it as we can, the predictions, wishes and hopes to the contrary notwithstanding, the late elections in the Middle States demonstrate that Liberal Republicanism is a failure. The leaders at Baltimore were mistaken as to the strength of party cords and sectional antagonisms, and in clutching after a shadow the substance is lost. How it could reasonably be calculated or expected that a dozen disappointed Radicals (however distinguished for talents and social position) could or should influence three millions of good Democratic voters, is enough to excite our special wonder. It is one of the mysteries revealed only to politicians. While a few old Northern Radicals were attracting their hundreds to Mr. Greeley, at the same time, and by the same power, thousands of firm and honest Democrats were repelled by the unnatural coalition."

The Republican National Committee does not meet until the first Monday in December, 1873, unless sooner called together in extraordinary session. By the act of January 22, 1867, a new Congress was required to assemble on March 4, immediately on adjournment of its predecessor. An erroneous impression prevails that this law is still in force. It was repealed, however, by the thirtieth section of the deficiency appropriation act, approved April 20, 1871.

And now the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives it up It has done its best for Greeley, but sees no hope for him. Of course Grant is to elected by "frauds upon the franchise." It would be wrong to deny the editor the privilege of making the dying confession in his own way. Here it is:

"The people of the United States, or, more correctly speaking, a large majority of them, prefer Greeley to Grant, and in a fair election would pronounce for the former by from 500,000 to 1,000,000. We greatly feared that the popular will will be defeated by fraud, but believed that the frauds by which votes were successfully practiced in Pennsylvania and, with less success, in Indiana. Whatever occurs, the only hope of the country is in the Liberal movement."

An Indiana Democrat gravely assures his friends that Grant is the worst nepot since the days of Benedict Arnold.

A Liberal organ is frank enough to acknowledge three obstacles in the way of Liberal success, viz: "Discipline, self-confidence, and material resources." Isn't this a roundabout way of discounting defeat? It does not look as well, her so broad as a church door, but "tis enough."

Young men who cast their first Presidential vote this year will not want the reflection hereafter that they were on the wrong side in the interest of the rebels—that they first exercised the right of suffrage by voting with a party embracing all the disloyal elements in the country.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that "the immense crowds of Liberals who swarmed over the Illinois border to hear Greeley speak on 21 get home in time to come true. But Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana were fought the election battles which are as certain to be won by Grant as that Thionville, St. Privat and Gravelotte were in the German campaign against the French. As the fate of France was decided on the 18th August, 1870, so the fate of the Confederates was decided on the 8th of October. The battles between the 8th of October to the 5th of November indicates that from Maine to Texas, from New York to California, the Republicans will march with the same confidence of victory which inspired the German army in the campaign of the French in all those fortunous movements that ended with the capture of Louis Napoleon. And as two years ago Louis Napoleon was asked: "My friend, you seemed to be greatly interested in my discourse, and even applauded it twice. May I ask what sentiment you considered so deserving?" "Look here," said the old fellow, "didn't you say the world was comin' to an end on the first of November?" "Yes, my friend," replied the preacher, "for a surety all things will pass away on the first of November, 1872." "That's my ticket," shouted the old man, "that soots me exactly. All goine by the first of November. Anything to beat Grant."

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* says of Sumner, Schurz and Greeley: "The lesson which results from the pitiful ruin of the 'Liberal Reform swindle' in the election of 1872 is, that the people, in the healthy instinct of the people is no instrument upon which 'great men,' or those who consider themselves such, may play as they like. This lesson is not entirely new. It has been brought home *a posteriori* to many great statesmen in America. All these unhappy great men have committed the fatal error of including the mountain on which they stood into the estimate of their own height. The whole magnitude mass, which consists of the converging views, convictions and aspirations of hundreds and thousands of individual men, and which forms the essential life of every party, is the mountain wherein these 'great men' think they are great as long as they stand there. But when they fancy that the mountain adheres to the sole of their shoes and they can carry it with the walking away, they are woefully deceived. A party is no mechanical composition, to set together and to build by children's hands from the loose wooden blocks of a toy chest, but part of *the organic life of the people*. The fundamental idea from which it springs is a living motor; it is the mental life which incites the moral impulse of all, the magnitude of which as long as this simple impulse lives survives in the popular heart, all the abuse of its prominent representatives will prove ineffectual. There is some resemblance in this case with a religious organization. So long as the members of an organization are penetrated with the spirit of their faith, the discovery that leaders of the same are unworthy, or even have been guilty of crimes, will surely not make them desert their church."

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In relation to Hasgarret's influence the Cincinnati *Courier* remarks: "It is a notorious fact that the unjustifiable somersault of this political mountebank into the Greeley camp has driven many a wavering German Republican directly into the Republican ranks, so that they might not be suspected of being influenced by a venal politician. Mr. Hasgarret has gained exactly the German Republicans not a single vote for our fusion county ticket. Those German Republicans who voted on Tuesday, the 8th instant, for the Greeley ticket had come to that decision while Hasgarret was still sitting cross-legged on the fence, and suffered his eyes to steal covert glances in all directions to discover where the biggest money bags were laying."

The Louisville correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says the electoral vote of Kentucky is more likely to be cast for Grant than for Greeley, or for Greeley. He prophesies that the vote of the State will be: For Grant, 85,000; for Greeley, 90,000; for O'Conor, 5,000, and says if he errs in his figures it is in giving Greeley too many votes.

The apostles of political reform in Delaware have adopted a characteristic plan to disfranchise a large number of negroes at the State's expense. A voter in that State must have his name on the assessment lists and a tax receipt in his possession before he can cast his ballot. The over zealous Greeleyite assessors, in the new list, took occasion to omit the names of numerous negroes from their lists, in the hope that the omission would not be noticed until the discovery was made at the polls too late to be remedied. The trick has been exposed in time, and proceedings instituted to insure correct lists.

The Philadelphia *Demokrat* and the *Anzeiger Des Westens*, both Democratic, have now come out for O'Conor and Adams, declaring that Greeley's business is already settled, and the only way for the Democrats to save their principles and party for future struggles is to repudiate Greeley at once. These journals have a large influence with German Democrats.

Vice President Colfax, who has been kept at home for months by sickness and death in his family, is announced for a series of speeches to be delivered in Indiana during the next two weeks. Mr. Colfax will have fine audiences, and will do effective service for the Republican Presidential ticket.

The Harrisburgh *Patriot* says: "The ring is alarmed. The determination of the Democrats and Liberals of Pennsylvania to record their votes against the continuance of the monstrous corruptions and flagrant usurpations of power which characterize the whole history of the present administration, has frightened the knaves who support them from their late confidence and assurance." Let it be so recorded!

There is an irrepressible conflict between the *Ohio Statesman* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The former shows up Cox, who was beat at the Cincinnati concern in its last issue: "There was a time when the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was a power in our State for good, enjoying the confidence of the Democratic party and the respect of all; but, with the same infallibility with which debauchery will ruin the strongest and most gifted of men, the indiscriminate grinding of grists for every grade of corrupt politicos, cliques has robbed it of its prestige and brought it to the level of a common prostitute; and now we see it in the hands of a lot of characterless adventurers, who simply as an incidental appendage to their lottery business."

Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry, who was at first reported as the only man elected to Congress on the Confederate ticket in South Carolina, it now turns out, was defeated by Hon. A. S. Wallace, the regular Republican nominee.

On the fifth of November constitutional amendments will be submitted to the people of six States, as follows: In Wisconsin, to enlarge the Supreme Court, adding two justices; in Kansas, to fix the salaries of Circuit Judges at $2,500 and limit the number of circuits to fifteen; in New York, to continue the commission of appeals in office two years; in Minnesota, to borrow $250,000, make stockholders liable, prohibit local aid to railroads beyond ten per cent. of valuation, and sell the 500,000 acres of internal improvement land for the benefit of the internal improvement fund; in Texas, to locate the capital and define the powers of the Legislature in the matter of land grants; in Missouri, to enlarge the Supreme Court, adding to Justices, to require that the Governor's veto shall be invested in bonds of the State or of the United States, and that county school funds shall be loaned upon unincumbered real estate, with personal security in addition thereto.

The Ovid (Seneca county, N. Y.,) *Bee*, which has always been a Democratic journal, has had the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its columns since June last, but has now taken them down and declared in favor of the re-election of President Grant.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph*, after a careful study of all the points in the case, and a critical comparison of the chances in each Congressional district in the State, predicts that the Republicans will carry every district in the coming election and leave the Liberal-Democracy without a representative in Congress from the State.

The following paragraph from the New York *World* is none the less worthy of attention because it was written in 1865, when that journal had no motive for disparaging General Grant's merits: "General Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do, between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. * * * His career is a lesson in practical Democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, gilt-edged congregation."

In a church in Muskingum county, Ohio, an affair happened recently which shows that party lines are closely drawn there. A devout deacon, a Greeley man, was called upon by the minister to take up a collection, and started on his mission with his white hat in his hand to receive the stamps and nickels. To every seat in the church went the deacon, mutely appealing for contributions, but not a cent did he get. Sadly he returned to the pulpit and set the empty hat down. The congregation was a wealthy one, and the minister expected a liberal amount, so he started the deacon out again. Seeing that about the same success was being met as on the first round, the preacher called out to the old gentleman: "Pass the hat, brother!" "I'll be d——d if I will with your open hands, or take ANOTHER HAT, for there is no one in this congregation that will drop a cent in the thing you are carrying now!" The effect can be imagined, but not described. Another hat was substituted, and the congregation "shelled out" an amount which astonished everybody.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* refuses to be longer hoodwinked or bamboozled. It says bluntly: "Disguise it as we may, justify it as we can, the predictions, wishes and hopes to the contrary notwithstanding, the late elections in the Middle States demonstrate that Liberal Republicanism is a failure. The leaders at Baltimore were mistaken as to the strength of party cords and sectional antagonisms, and in clutching after a shadow the substance is lost. How it could reasonably be calculated or expected that a dozen disappointed Radicals (however distinguished for talents and social position) could or should influence three millions of good Democratic voters, is enough to excite our special wonder. It is one of the mysteries revealed only to politicians. While a few old Northern Radicals were attracting their hundreds to Mr. Greeley, at the same time, and by the same power, thousands of firm and honest Democrats were repelled by the unnatural coalition."

The York county, Pa., Tammany ring are at work again. Last March, soon after the Legislature appointed the apportioning committee, the county was entered and all the vouchers stolen. Notwithstanding the check this caused the reauditors, they succeeded in refunding funds to the amount of $60,000. Last Sunday night another bold stroke was made. All the accounts for the past six years were taken, together with the books in which the county sprungs is a living motor; it is the mental life which incites the moral impulse of all, the magnitude of which as long as this simple impulse lives survives in the popular heart, all the abuse of its prominent representatives will prove ineffectual. There is some resemblance in this case with a religious organization. So long as the members of an organization are penetrated with the spirit of their faith, the discovery that leaders of the same are unworthy, or even have been guilty of crimes, will surely not make them desert their church."

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1872.

THE last State election that takes place before the Presidential election occurs in West Virginia to-day, where an election for three Congressmen will be held.

THE attention of Republicans is called to the fact that to-day is the last day on which extra assessments before the Presidential election can be made. It is a matter of importance to all whom it concerns.

THE President has appointed a commission, consisting of the Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM, of this city, the Hon. JAMES WRIGHT, of Des Moines, Iowa, and the Hon. J. A. POWELL, of Olney, Illinois, to examine and report upon the condition of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. Senator GRAHAM left the city yesterday, with a view to entering upon the discharge of his duties. He will be absent about ten days.

WILL the *Tribune*, which professes to consider what it calls the recent "negro" triumph in South Carolina, to be the climax of political disaster, and which abuses President GRANT for not interfering to wrest the election from its natural and legitimate meaning, have the goodness to solve the curious puzzle why, if the blacks, by achieving a Republican victory, have wrought the "doom" of that State, as it declares they have done, they should have voted unanimously for the adoption of the Constitutional amendment which prohibits any increase of the State debt without the consent of two-thirds of its qualified voters? Does this look like political profligacy, or wise and economic foresight? If, as the *Tribune* charges, the colored voters of that State are almost without exception propertiless, does not this fact make their honest concern for the welfare of the property owning whites all the more striking and creditable? A little philosophic and conscientious study of this question might help that paper greatly.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is evidently becoming thoroughly alarmed lest the intelligent and honest Democrats of this State generally should pursue the course which a few days ago we ventured to intimate would be adopted by a good many of them—in either voting for O'CONNOR, the Straight-out Democratic nominee, abstaining from voting altogether, or voting for GRANT direct. Hence it flourishes its truncheon over the heads of "the dissatisfied" in the most menacing manner conceivable; telling them that their convictions are of no consequence, their principles of no value, their consistency the merest folly, when contrasted with their obligation to support the candidate of the party; and still further insulting them by the declaration that any man who refuses to vote for HORACE GREELEY thereby virtually makes himself an ally of nepotism, despotism, corruption, bribery—in a word, of every political evil and shame under the sun. It remains to be seen whether this sort of talk—which sounds vastly like the cracking of a plantation whip—will not produce exactly the opposite effect from that which the *Post* desires. We think it will.

THAT now seems assured which some time ago we said would probably hereafter be the chief matter of concern with the managers of the coalition in those States in which local elections are yet to be held—namely, the securing of the Legislatures and the return of their Congressional candiates, with the view of obstructing and hindering the policy of President GRANT during his next term as greatly as possible. Thus, in Illinois, the scheme evidently is to elect a sufficient number of TRUMBULL men to the Legislature to secure his return to the United States Senate, and in Wisconsin, to obtain possession of the General Assembly for the purpose of choosing a Democratic successor to Senator HOWE. This sort of strategy, from all that can be observed or learned of the present drift of the "Liberal" movement, is the principal object on which their efforts are at present centered, and their loud talk of GREELEY is kept up for the purpose of diverting attention from the real nature of their designs. It is to be hoped the Republican press of the November States will give careful and constant attention to this matter, that voters may everywhere be on their guard.

THE ALSATIAN EXODUS.

Ever since the capture and occupation of the French districts of Alsace and Lorraine by the Germans, there has been a steady stream of emigration from those Provinces, owing to the unconquerable aversion of the inhabitants to passing under a foreign rule. This emigration has now assumed the form of a national stampede or exodus, which threatens to result in the almost entire depopulation of those districts, lately teeming with a thrifty and industrious people. Eighteen thousand citizens have left Metz alone for France, and it is reported that ninety thousand Alsatians are going to Nancy. The exodus is not confined to the large towns, for it is said there is not a village to which it does not extend, while of those who still remain, men, women and children, it is stated, show their love of France not only in words and tears, but in all the external symbols which are still allowed to them. The national head-dress of the women is no longer confined to the peasantry, but has been universally adopted, even by ladies of the highest rank. Between six and seven thousand of these self-expatriated people have already arrived in this country, and their number is constantly increasing, taxing to the utmost the resources of the Alsace-Lorraine Society, organized in New York for the purpose of assisting them on reaching our shores. We have nothing to do here with the questions at issue between France and Germany; but the simple fact that these people voluntarily prefer to give up home and country, and turn their feet toward a far, strange land, rather than remain under foreign rule, is exceedingly touching and suggestive; and the efforts put forth in their behalf by the society in question deserve to be heartily seconded all over the country.

WHO ARE THE UNFAITHFUL?

The New York *World* makes the call issued by Mr. RANDALL for a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee next Monday, the text for some unusually direct and vigorous observations, addressed to the committee itself. Unlike the *Tribune*, which, during the present campaign, has been so blinded by vanity and egotism as to be utterly unable to discern the meaning of the most palpable facts, the *World* squarely affirms its belief that the loss of Pennsylvania to BUCKALEW and GREELEY was owing to want of fidelity among Democrats themselves far more than to any other cause; and it calls upon the committee—"especially the members from the rural districts"—to insist on a thorough examination into this part of the subject, no matter what tender tissues may be cut, or who may be convicted of being the prime agent of the alleged betrayal. That the suspicions of the *World* point to the committee itself, and to prominent members of it, is as plain as day-light. It demands to know, not only the reason of the vast falling off of majorities in the heavy Democratic wards of Philadelphia, and how it came about that prominent and influential Democrats in those very wards openly electioneered against the candidates of their party, but also, and more particularly, the cause of "the foul and shameless betrayal of the most sacred secrets of the committee" itself. Taken in connection with the rebuke administered to the Chairman for having so long delayed the calling of the Committee, and with the significant fact that the *World* has no hope of a thorough investigation, except at the hands of "rural members," it is not very difficult to discover at what quarry its bitter shafts are aimed. Rightly or wrongly, that paper believes it knows who is the JUDAS of the Pennsylvania betrayal, and is bent on unmasking him and bringing him to grief. It is none of our business, of course, to lend yet we trust the mystery may be fully ferreted out, partly for the satisfaction of the *World*, partly for the reason that it will show the utter absurdity of the charges of Republican fraud, and partly, too, because the sincere and straightforward Democratic masses of the State have the right to know how their steadfast principles and convictions may be ignored and mocked by the very men whom they have been in the habit of regarding as honored and trusted leaders. And, if we might be permitted to make a suggestion to the "rural members," we would advise that the investigation should commence at the precise point where the cry of fraud has been loudest.

HOW THEY MANAGE ELECTIONS IN GEORGIA.

Liberal organs and speakers are slowly beginning to perceive that nothing is gained by the allegation of frauds in connection with the Pennsylvania election. Sensible people do not believe the charge, as within the State the conviction is almost universal that there was never an election more fairly and honestly conducted than that of the 8th instant. In the late Georgia election, however, honest Liberals who candidly look at facts, can hardly help finding much food for reflection. Concerning the manner in which the election was managed in that State, full details are now at hand, and they are certainly very instructive, as they illustrate the spirit of the Liberal party in the South, and especially its respect for the voice of the majority. In reading the reports of abuses tolerated, in the way of quietly rejecting and throwing out legal votes, such offenses seem insignificant and almost pardonable in view of grosser invasions of individual rights. In Bibb county, in which Macon is situated, by the advice of their leading men the Republicans went unarmed to the polls. While they were, in perfect order, engaged in voting, the Liberals—call them Ku-Klux, or what you please—began to fire upon them, and four Republicans were shot dead on the spot, while more than twenty were dangerously wounded. Of course, being without weapons, the Republicans fled from the place, and wholly failed to vote. Hence it happened that Bibb county, in which two years ago 2,768 Republican votes were cast, exhibited only 138 Republican votes at the last election. In the city of Savannah, the street along the Ogeechee, by which from 1,200 to 1,500 legal voters, most of them negroes, would come into the town, was early in the morning occupied by armed pickets, who shot at the men from the country and drove them back. In the city itself all such arrangements were made as seemed necessary to make the Liberal triumph complete. The judges and inspectors of the election were all rebels formerly, and are all GREELEY men now. Superintendence over the whole affair was exercised by the Sheriff, a noted Confederate leader, who employed in aiding him to maintain order a band of the lowest and most dangerous characters of the town, some of them taken from the jail for the temporary service. These assistants surrounded the voting places and drove back the Republicans, especially the negroes who were so presumptuous and ill-advised as to manifest a wish to vote. Hundreds of legal voters were thus kept away from the polls by the Sheriff's assistants. In some places the lately organized militia, exclusively ex-rebel soldiers, under the pretense of maintaining order, maintained complete military control over the election to the extent of allowing no negro to vote. In Burke county so many acts of violence were perpetrated by the Ku-Klux during the two weeks before the election, that such terror prevailed among the blacks as to prevent nearly all of them from attempting to vote. But the narrative becomes monotonous, and we have told enough to serve as a specimen of the manner in which the election was conducted in Georgia. Comment is unnecessary.

A MORAL PHENOMENON.

Of the many facts which illustrate and expose the sheer hypocrisy and inane pretension of the Liberals as reformers, no one more clearly or strikingly answers the purpose than their strange reliance upon misrepresentation and calumny. False hood, no doubt, always has been employed as an electioneering agency, but any application of the base instrument so general, systematic and elaborate as its recent use by the Liberals, was never before seen in the United States. Justice to the old American parties requires the admission that, in their warfare upon each other, lies were merely incidental or occasional instrumentalities. Partisans, familiar with the weapon from the constant use of it in common life, applied it for the injury of one candidate or for the defense of another, just as they applied their ordinary habits of speech. Parodying a famous line, one may say of them that they "talked in falsehoods, for the falsehoods came." When refuted, or if the real character of the statement was obvious on its face, no man who wished to be regarded as veracious, however violent a partisan he might be, condescended to repeat a proved or manifest lie. For the Liberals was reserved the infamy of laying aside all old-fashioned scruples on the subject, and of having inaugurated the "new morality" as a method of gaining a political triumph. And in this respect it must be conceded that their proceedings have been beautifully consistent. Having constituted their party by combining elements utterly incongruous, and even antagonistic, and having thus declared their contempt for truth, sincerity and the opinions of mankind, it seemed natural and even proper that they should disregard the respectable prejudices which require even an honorable politician to make his words agree with fact, while they forbid him, even in the heat of passion, to forget that some respect is due to the established reputation of an opponent. Mere disparagement and attempts, by argument or satire, to lessen the fame or to detract from the services of eminent statesmen and patriots, always have been and always will be common. Efforts of the kind are not illegitimate in party warfare. But to insult the common sense of the American people by telling them, in terms more or less direct, that General GRANT's military reputation was the mere result of accident, and that in honoring him they had blindly paid homage to a pretender little above an idiot; to produce a long array of acts of perfectly innocent meaning as evidence that this same idiot was guilty of usurpation, and then by gross calumnies to render him odious and contemptible—these are labors which, duly chronicled in the annals of American parties, must always secure to the Liberals a certain pre-eminence which no adjective is needed to characterize. If the President alone were the object of such groundless misrepresentations and invectives, one might suspect the presence in him of some irritating peculiarity which served to account for the malignant rancor of his enemies. But any suspicion of the sort vanishes at once, in view of the fact that no supporter of GRANT escapes similar treatment. Men eminent for integrity, as well as for patriotic services, are denounced by the very chiefs of the Liberal party as rogues who do not pick pockets, simply because circumstances have placed them above the temptation to commit petty larceny. That they have committed grand larceny the Liberals are able to prove to their own entire satisfaction, and there can hardly be any doubt that they suppose the smaller offense to be very common among the rank and file of the Republican party.

The grand peculiarities of the phenomenon are the comparative respectability in other respects of many of the men and organs who keep up this battery of falsehood, and the unflagging appetite with which each of them.

"As hog to hog in huts of Westphaly,"

swallows, digests and transmits each fresh invention or allegation designed for the injury of the party they are seeking to destroy.

Spirit Faces.

A writer in the London, England, *Telegraph* has seen some of the "higher manifestations" of spiritualism, in the shape of spirit faces, which he describes dispassionately. The medium was a girl of sixteen, and not one of the professionals. A sort of cupboard had been fitted up, in one corner of a room with two doors opening in the usual manner from the center, and an aperture of some eighteen inches square in the fixed portion at the top, at which the faces appear. A lamp on a table in the remote corner of the room was so arranged as to shed a bright light on the opening, whilst it left the rest of the small apartment in subdued but still full light. In each cupboard the young girl took a seat, a rope was laid across her lap and the doors closed. The persons present then joined in singing several spiritualistic hymns, after which raps were heard from the cupboard, the doors were opened and the medium found tied to the chair, in a very uncomfortable and apparently secure manner. The knots were sealed, the doors again closed and more rapping ensued. After some delay a face rose gently to the aperture, rather far back, but presently came well to the front. It was slightly pale and the head was swathed in white drapery. The eyes were fixed, and altogether it looked ghostly. It remained for some time, disappeared and reappeared; and the lamp was turned full upon it, but the eyes never lost their fixed stare, and showed no symptom of winking. After several minutes it went altogether. The doors were opened, and the medium found still tied, with seals unbroken, and, to all appearance, in a deep sleep. She was "entranced," it was said. After being released and resting for a short time, the same performance were gone through, two other faces appearing. The writer is unable to decide whether he was really in direct contact for three hours with supernatural beings, or simply taken in by a very clever "medium."

What the Blind See.

In a recent work on "Blindness and the Blind," the author, a Mr. Levey, says: "When passing along a street I can distinguish shops from private houses, and even point out the doors and windows, &c., and the whether the door be shut or open. When a window consists of one entire sheet of glass it is more difficult to discover than one composed of a number of small panes. From this it would appear that glass is a bad conductor of sensation, or at any rate of the sensation specially connected with this sense. When objects below the face are perceived the sensation seems to come to me in an oblique line from the object to the upper part of the face. While walking with a friend, I said, pointing to a fence which separated the road from a field, 'Those rails are not quite as high as my shoulder.' He looked at them and said they were higher. He, however, measured, and found them about three inches lower than my shoulder. At the time of making this observation I was about four feet from the rails. Certainly in this instance facial perception was more accurate than sight. When the lower part of a fence is brick work and the upper part railing the fact can be detected, and the line where they join from a very great distance. Irregularities in height and projections and indentation in walls can also be discovered. A similar sense belongs to some part of the animal creation, and especially to bats, who have been known to fly about a room without striking against anything after the cruel experiment has been made of extracting their eyes."

THE National Insurance Convention, composed of the executive officers of the various States who are charged by law with the superintendence of all insurance corporations doing business within State limits, now in session in New York. Thirty-two States have official relations with this convention. Among other important business to be transacted during the session is the perfecting of arrangements to begin the work of compiling the uniformity tables of the United States by the joint commission created by the convention at its last session a year ago.

THE little bill run up during Dr. Greeley's visit to Cincinnati will have to be paid out of the city treasury after all. Judge Yaple has denied the prayer of the City Solicitor for an injunction restraining the City Auditor from paying the people's money away thus.

THE once famous dance house of the late John Allen, Oliver Dwyer's "wickedest man in New York," has been reopened as an institution to extend a helping hand to poor men desiring to reform and live a different life.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Photoglyptic" is the name of a discovery by a Mr. Woodbury, a chemist of London, which, it is supposed, will take the place of photography. The process is the same, except that gelatine is used upon the plate which takes the picture.

The Chicago shoemakers are on a strike. Not only do they kick against low pay, but they propose to strike for better pay. They say that their employers have no soles, that they are awl united for their rights, and will welt anybody who tries to make them peg out in their resolutions.

It is said that there is only one real Chinese woman in the United States, and she is the wife of a San Francisco merchant. The olive-eyed females so common among the Mongolians of the Pacific slope are all of Tartar extraction.

A Cincinnati colonization firm has purchased a large tract of land in Northern Louisiana at three dollars an acre, and between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons will shortly leave Cincinnati to work the land.

Germany claims that she will soon be independent of America as regards petroleum. The crude material has been recently discovered in Galicia in great abundance, and extensive preparations are making to fit it for market. In one single village twenty refineries are in operation. As yet all the production has been from surface boring, but when the wells are sunk to the depths of those in this country the production, it is estimated, will be sufficient for the supply of a large part of Europe.

The south side of the Arkansas river is reported to be lined for one hundred and fifty miles with vast herds of elk, buffalo, wild horses and deer.

The postal railway service has been increased during the last year 10,000 miles.

The Chicago postoffice now ranks second upon the books of the department at Washington in regard to business letters. By this is meant the business which shows a revenue—but it is stated that more work is done at the Chicago office at times than at any other postoffice on this continent.

Boston proposes to become a second Venice. This she will do by extending several more bridges over the waters which divide her from her suburbs, and by draining, reclaiming and filling in the marshes which border the Charles river.

A man went to Oregon fourteen years ago, and followed the profession of a beggar. It was a good one. He now holds mortgages on the farms of several of his benefactors.

The United Kingdom savings' banks report, just published, is almost startling. In England alone the deposits announced at the end of the year to the enormous sum of $755,000,000, which shows an average of more than seven dollars per head for the entire population. In the whole United Kingdom the amount of such deposits exceeds $985,000,000, not counting the sums deposited with the numerous friendly societies and similar associations.

Some capitalists are soon to make Rome much more attractive as a place of fashionable resort. A whole *quartier* is to be built in the grandest style, and two canals are to be cut to bring the salt waters of the Mediterranean to the city, so that there may be sea baths.

Smokers who buy meerschaum pipes ready colored should be cautious in their purchases. From a recent report, published in Paris, it appears that the most noxious pigments are frequently employed to give the clay the cherished hue.

It is proposed to organize a produce exchange in New Orleans. The trade of that city in western produce now amounts to $30,000,000 a year, and is rapidly increasing.

A great outrage was recently committed in the Astor Library of New York. One of the persons admitted to a seat within the alcoves, and to free access to all the books, has committed the triple crime of cutting out of a rare magazine an article, which he rewrote as his own, and then sold as original to the publishers of another magazine.

The *Atlantic* for November criticises at length, in its monthly editorial on art, the architecture of the New Chicago. The great use of iron in the first stories of large blocks, and the distressing manner in which galvanized iron cornices plunge into the sky are quite sharply rebuked.

The cholera has broken out with great virulence in different parts of India. Up to August 24 the deaths of two hundred and twenty-seven Europeans, all in the army, had been reported. The natives are also suffering terribly.

A Vermont genius has supplanted "Old Probabilities" by the invention of a waistcoat-pocket barometer, which renders its possessor the signal service of predicting the weather for the next twenty-four hours.

One of the results of the presence of women in the Michigan University is said to be the appearance and behavior of the classes now in attendance are better than ever before known.

The California papers are beginning to claim that that State will be soon the great wheat-producing State of the Union. They assert that owing to the absence of rain during the summer and fall months the wheat crop ripens perfectly, and can be so harvested as to be shipped to any part of the world without injury.

A newspaper, printed in English, will shortly be started at Rome, to be called the *Daily News*, and to be conducted by an American, Mr. Daniels, brother of a former Minister Resident of the United States at Turin.

During the last year two hundred and twenty-six new streets have been opened in London, with an aggregate length of thirty-eight and a half miles. During the past ten years one hundred and fifty thousand houses have been built in London, and new streets opened involving a length of six hundred and thirty-five miles.

The Messrs. Winans have applied to the Commissioner of Patents for on extension of their patent of hulls of vessels constructed on the cigar plan, and evidence was given in support of their application that they had expended $1,000,000 in attempting to demonstrate the practical utility of their invention without receiving a cent in remuneration.

Some very curious statements have appeared in the English press, tending to prove that the failure of the potato crop is invariably connected with the electrical condition of the atmosphere. It is pointed out that the year preceding the first outbreak of the disease in Ireland was, like the present year, quite exceptional as regards thunder-storms.

The experiment of the Reading Railroad Company in carrying coal to Eastern ports in steamers instead of sailing vessels, and returning in ballast instead of freight, is said to be a great success. The company are now about to add a number of vessels to their present fleet. The engines are to be built in their shops at Reading, and the boilers and hulls in the ship yards on tide water.

The drought in some sections of Central Illinois is so severe that some of the stock raisers and graziers have commenced selling off their herds of cattle, having been compelled to adopt this course from the scarcity of water.

The Bureau of Statistics has just completed the mercantile navy list of the United States. This is the fourth annual report, and contains an additional list of over twenty-nine hundred vessels. The work is of great value, and reflects much credit upon the Bureau.

An adventurous Frenchman, who could readily establish a claim to lodgings in a lunatic asylum, is about to embark for New York in a twenty-four foot yacht of novel model, wherein he expects to cross the Atlantic in fifteen days.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session at St. Louis last week, passed a resolution favoring the abolishment of all Sunday trains, and a committee was appointed to confer with railroad officials throughout the country on the subject. A clause to be inserted in the act of incorporation providing for the expulsion of any engineer addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, was also adopted.

In a few months the once powerful Duchy of Brunswick, whose rulers have ever played a conspicuous part in the history of Germany, will go to the way Nassau, Hesse, Holstein and other States have gone; it is to be swallowed up by the Prussian government.

An advertisement of a land sale in the island of Anglesey recently appeared in the London *Times*, which described the property as lying in the several parishes of "Llanbeulan, Llantrisant, Llanddausant, Llanfair maflarnethlanfpestraeth, Llanddyfnan, Amlwch, Llanddyfnog and Llandilan."

An "Upper School of Industry" has been established at Rouen, France, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the other bodies. The school will not only give that general education necessary for the management of any industrial work, but also the special instruction required in all the chief departments of national industry, such as spinning, weaving, dyeing, the chemical arts, machine making, &c. This is what we ought to have here.

Our English brethren seem to be doing far more than we to enable the working classes to better their condition. They are throwing open magnificent museums to them; are writing for popular scientific works for them; are trying to educate not only their children, but the men and the women themselves; and, best of all, are promoting co-operation by every means in their power.

Responses to the appeal for aid for the emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine are said to be coming in from all quarters. The French Relief Society has information that the migration from these provinces to America will exceed fifty thousand persons.

The Oregon Legislature has indefinitely postponed a proposition to establish female suffrage in that State.

Cotton is king again. At least the market reports indicate that it "commands" a great deal of money over the country.

Glass Cloth.

More than thirty years ago, M. Bonnel, of Lille, France, discovered a method of weaving cloth out of spun glass threads, which was described as perfectly flexible, and applicable to a variety of purposes, more especially the ornamentation of the walls of apartments. This fabric, the texture of which seems to be at present a lost art, was described in the papers of 1837 as follows: This cloth of glass is extremely beautiful, and, from the manner in which it reflects the light, it surpasses in brilliancy everything that has ever been attempted with silk, even when combined with gold and silver. Some specimens of this new manufacture have been exhibited in the passage de L'Opera in Paris, and the queen of the French was so much pleased with them that she ordered a golden shawl to be woven to the inventor. The following passage is extracted from a Paris paper: "When we figure to ourselves an apartment decorated with curtains of glass and resplendent with lights, we must be convinced that it will equal in brilliancy all that we can imagine the imagination to conceive: it will realize, in a word, the wonders of the enchanted palaces of Italian tales. The lights flashing from the polished surface of the glass, to which any color or shade may be given, will make you fancy that the appearance of an apartment of pearls, mother-of-pearl, or diamonds, or composed of garnets, sapphires, topazes, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, etc., or, in short, of all these precious stones united and combined in a thousand ways, and formed into stars, rosettes, bouquets, garlands, festoons, and graceful undulations, varied almost to infinity."

A PECULIAR *mania* seems to have broken out in the highly respectable Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Not long ago a man was arraigned in Boston for tormenting boys and now a peculiar individual addicted to the same amusement has been caught at Springfield. His especial weakness was for capturing urchins of a dozen or fourteen summers, dragging them about by the thumbs and threatening to kill them. When first caught he made believe he was insane and said that he often had an uncontrollable impulse, when he saw a boy in the street, to "go for him," and sometimes saw things "fly about in the air and burst," and he "heard people talking to him when he could see no one." It remains not to be settled yet whether the man is a lunatic or not. It is hard to determine that question among the people of Massachusetts. This uncontrollable impulse" dodge is getting just a little bit stale.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In *Wild Oats Sown Abroad* the reader has an account of a tour in Europe made twenty or more years ago by Theodore R. Wilmer, a young gentleman of Pennsylvania. The volume, when first published, soon after the tour which it describes, was favorably received by the public, and it is now reprinted in response to frequent applications for it on the part of people whose curiosity and interest had been excited by reports of the amusement which others had derived from its pages. Mr. Wilmer was a man of good education and lively talents, and his book will probably be found as entertaining by the present generation of readers, as it was found by the generation for whom it was written. We cannot, however, recommend the volume as suitable for Sunday school libraries, or to be read aloud without selection in the family circle. In fact, the author's wild oats seem to have been a decidedly noxious variety of that familiar grain, and readers who dislike weeds will most likely regret that a volume which contains so much good matter has been reprinted without the omission of paragraphs equally offensive to correct taste and sound morals. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. Pittsburgh Book and News Company, Wood street.

Saratoga in 1901 is a collection of witty and humorous letters which have appeared separately in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. The volume is abundantly illustrated, and, amidst much rubbish, contains not a few good jests, anecdotes and stories, and audacious and yet not malicious personalities. The book is a comic picture of fashionable and fast life at Saratoga. Sheldon & Co. S. A. Clark & Co., Wood street.

"Pennsylvania Dutch" and Other Essays is a little volume certain to interest Pennsylvanians of inquisitive minds. Even Americans, who live in what is called a "German settlement," often remain almost entirely ignorant of the social customs and ways of thought which distinguish their "Dutch" neighbors, and, outside of the rural neighborhoods of their own State, the real character and habits of this important element of its population are just as little known as the character and habits of Stanley's Unyamwezi. Some three or four years ago the leading essay in this volume appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and did much to introduce the Pennsylvania Dutch to the acquaintance of their fellow-countrymen. It was written by a lady who had long lived among and studied the people whom she described, and whom she professed "to have learned heartily to esteem for their native good sense, friendly feeling and religious character." Apparently encouraged by the manner in which her first paper was received, she has since continued the study of her subject with the results exhibited in this volume. Besides the *Atlantic* article, the volume contains an entertaining account of the Pennsylvania Mennists or Mennonites, Dunkers, Amish, etc. The writer has attended their religious meetings and tells what she saw, in a plain, unaffected style, with the evident purpose of doing her subject full justice. Few residents of the State can have failed at one time or another to feel some curiosity about these peculiar German religious sects, and all such persons will be glad of the knowledge which this little book supplies. But we can promise that readers who take up the volume without prior interest in the subject, induced by the mere hope of entertainment, will not be disappointed if they care for genuine unsophisticated human nature and its ways. T. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. R. S. Davis & Co., 125 Liberty street.

Opinions differ as to Fanny Fern's merits as a moralist; they are, we believe, unanimous as to the piquancy of her thoughts and the vivacity of her style. Our "Fanny, a Volume of Chit-Chat About Men, Women and Books, is a collection of her short contributions to the New York *Ledger*, and perhaps other papers. It is an excellent book to pick up at leisure moments, as every page contains a thought either worthy of adoption or worthy of being thought about. G. W. Carleton & Co. S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, has been so much talked about lately that there must be tens of thousands of people eager to review his travels or to read them for the first time. The last issue of Appleton's *Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration and Adventure in Travels in South Africa*, condensed and arranged by Bayard Taylor, a considerable portion of which consists of extracts from Livingstone's celebrated journals. *A Pedestrge* to the volume gives a short account of Stanley's discovery of Livingstone. But Mr. Taylor's work is more than an account of Livingstone's explorations; it gives, in fact, a satisfactory history of the discovery and settlement of South Africa, and of the most famous travels undertaken with the view of ascertaining its geography, including Moffatt's missionary journeys and the journeyings of Anderson and Magyar. The volume, like the other volumes of the series, is beautifully printed, and is illustrated with a map and well executed wood cuts. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. S. A. Clarke & Co.

The Dangerous Classes of New York, and Twenty Years Among Them, by Charles Loring Brace, is a volume of fascinating interest as well as rich instruction. Mr. Brace is well known to the public by his authorship of several excellent books, such as "Home Life in Germany," "The Races of the Old World," etc., and he is scarcely less well known in connection with those philanthropic efforts by which for many years good men and women have tried to improve the poor and neglected classes of New York city. Indeed, Mr. Brace has been, and is, a leader among those benevolent laborers, and no one could be better qualified than he to write the history of their work. The book is evidently quite complete, passing in review each of the dangerous classes, describing the peculiarities of its members and the efforts put forth for their correction, with the results thus far reached. We need hardly say that some of the sketches of individual character and career given by Mr. Brace, do not yield in piquancy, or in sometimes comic interest, to the finest tragic effects, to anything to be met with in novels. It is also well worth while to become acquainted with some of the benevolent workers whose labors and characters are portrayed in this volume.

In reference to a subject which has often been slightly discussed in the Commercial, we cite the following expressions of opinion by Mr. Brace:

"Another matter which is well worthy the attention of reformers, is the possibility of introducing into those countries where the people have not the taste for light wines and the habit of open-air drinking, the passion for alcohol in a modified form. On a broad scale it cannot be annihilated. Can we not slowly, if unconsciously, lead a people from the fiery spirits to the lighter wines and the habit of open-air drinking? The passion for alcohol is a mystery

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Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 5's at 90 and Interest.

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Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 23, 1872.

The market is to-day again very active, and the demand for loans is pressing from all branches of trade. The iron interest is absorbing a great deal of money. The amount required to carry this interest is fully one hundred per cent. more than at this time last year, on account of the enhanced price of pig metal and the increase in wages. Acceptances of the new railroads building in the neighborhood, payable at short dates—a class of paper which is usually readily taken by lenders—are offered freely by contractors.

Rates in bank are about ten per cent. per annum, as an average, and on the street from one per cent. a month to figures which would surprise even a New York stock broker accustomed to pay seven per cent. gold interest and a one-fourth per cent. commission for carrying over night. New York exchange rules close, and is hard to get from the banks. No premium is yet reported on any transactions of which we have heard.

We understand that a committee of gentlemen, appointed at a meeting of business men held at the office of one of our leading iron firms, left for Washington last evening to interview the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the reissue of greenbacks. A respectable portion of this committee expressed themselves as opposed to the measure before they started on their mission.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116⅝	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅛	115⅛	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114½	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅛	114¼	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113	113	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅛	114¼	114⅜
10-40s	108⅛	108⅜	108⅝
New 5s	111½	111⅝	111⅝
Gold	113	112⅞	113⅛
Currency 6s	113⅜	113⅝	113⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113
United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅝
United States 10-40s	108⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅜
Currency Packies	113⅜

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending September 28, 1872:

September 25—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool— Silver bars	$ 95,601
September 27—Steamer Strasburg, South-ampton— Mexican silver coin	122,623
French silver coin	1,000
September 26—Steamer Holsatia, London— Mexican eagle dollars	20 009
For Hamburg— Foreign coin	2,700
September 28—Brig Augustina, Chuhal Bolivar —Gold	11,000
September 28—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool— Silver bars	66,697
Mexican silver	45,000
Total for the week	$ 406,627
Previous reported	57,568,178
Total since January 1, 1872	$57,974,805
Same time in 1871	55,709,102
Same time in 1870	49,226,072
Same time in 1869	46,900,000
Same time in 1868	77,103,414

The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending September 28th, 1872, were as follows:

September 23—Schr. Esthen, Baracoa— Gold	$ 580
September 23—Steamer Merrimack, Rio Janeiro— Gold	248
September 25—Str. Rising Star, Aspinwall— Silver	20,263
Gold	989
September 18—Brig Curacoa, Curacoa— Silver	200
Total for the week	$ 22,280
Previously reported	2,938,499
Total since January 1, 1872	$ 2,960,879
Same time in 1871	7,802,918
Same time in 1870	3,229,889
Same time 1869	1,202,442
Same time in 1868	5,772,969

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 23, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113	112⅝	112⅝	113	113⅛	113⅛
Canton	72	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Western Union Tel		68¾	68¾	69	69	69
Quicksilver	37	37	37	37	37	37
Pacific Mail	105	105	105	105	105	105
Adams Express	94	94	94	94	94	94
Wells, Fargo Express	73	73	73	73	73	73
American Express	73	73	73	73¼		
United States Express	70	70	70	70		
New York Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hudson River						
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	98	98
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central	128	128	128	128	128	128
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago and Northwest	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do preferred	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	110	110	110	110	110	110
St. Paul	37	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
St. Paul preferred		70	70	69¾	69¾	69¾
Wabash						
Do preferred						
Fort Wayne	95¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton		113¾		113¾		
Do preferred		118		118		
Boston, Hartford & Erie		108¾		108¾		
Harlem		131		131		
New Jersey Central		102¾		102		
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
Phila. and Erie	25¾	North Penna R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	39	United Cos of N. J.	195¾
Catawissa	56¾	Philadelphia and Reading	57¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	34¾		

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Flour dull: XXX $7 25@ 7 50; family $7 60@8 00. Corn quiet at 60@62c. Oats steady at 39@40c. Bran dull at $1 05@1 07½. Hay—choice scarce at $22. Pork dull at nominal prices at $16 25. Bacon dull and nominal at 7½@11½@12c. Sugar cured hams firm at 16c. Lard dull: tierces prime 9½@9¾c; choice sugar cure wanted 10½@11c; prime clarified 11½@11¾c. Whisky dull at 92½@93c. Coffee steady: Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 19½@21½c. Cotton quiet and easier; sales 2,000 bales; good ordinary 16½c; middling 20½c; receipts 6,481 bales; stock 69,000 bales.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; good to prime white $2 05; amber $2 06. Corn—mixed western dull at 60c. Oats steady; western mixed 40@43c; white 44@46c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and firmer. Mess pork $16 00. Bulk shoulders 9½@9½c; sides 10½c; clear rib sides 10¾@10¾c. Bacon—shoulders 9@9½c; sides 11½c. Lard nominal at 12c. Western butter very active; choice rolls 29c; fair to prime 25@28c; stock scarce and wanted. Whisky 90½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1872.

REMARKS.—The inclemency of the weather to-day had a dampening effect upon the market, and trade in most branches ruled rather sluggish. Notwithstanding, the market ruled firm and a fair business was transacted. The market values continue to rule uniform, and we have no changes in prices worthy of note in leading articles. As a matter of course, perishable products are governed in price by the supply and state of the weather.

PRODUCE.—The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and for the past two weeks except that received by express and elevator:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,094	9,239	18,333
Apples, bbls	1,242	759	1,001
Cheese, bbls	1,963	2,256	4,219
Corn, sks	2,665	3,697	6,315
Wheat, sks	3,962	5,063	4,994
Rye, sks	1,875	1,875	7,750
Barley, sks	1,425	1,750	3,175
Oats, sks	5,050	5,834	10,884
Butter, pkgs	1,036	939	1,975
Bacon, tons	108	103	108

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

By elevator, October 22:

Wheat, bush	1,179	Barley, b ush	472
Corn, bush	8,220	Rye, bush	325

By rail and river, October 22:

Wheat, sks	416	Rye, sacks	170
Corn, sacks	809	Oats, sacks	835

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Flour, bbls	14,610	Apples, bbls	46
Cheese, tons	1,423	Butter, pkgs	1,036

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted.

ASHES.—There is a fair demand, with sales as follows: Sodas, 4½c; common, 4½@4¾c; first sorts, 5c; second sorts, 4¾@5c; pots, 6c; pearls, 11@11½c.

APPLES.—The market for anything but of fine choice is dull. A large article of eating and cooking will command $1 10@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER.—New is coming in freely, and prices have a downward tendency, and 60@65c ₱ gallon are the ruling rates.

BUTTER.—The market to-day is reported quiet, and the tone declines. Choice roll was held at 29@32c, with sales at these figures; fair to good, 16@19c; packed, 8@ 12c.

BEANS.—We sell readily at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bush. Little inquiry for old.

BROOMS.—There is no change in prices, with light sales reported at 3 00@3 50 ₱ doz.

BANNER BALING POWDER.—The demand continues very active, and sales are reported at 5c ₱ pound for 25 pound boxes; 5½c; maple 60c; extra maple 65c; common 50c.

CANDLES.—We are selling at 17@18½ per lb; fine 16@16½c per pair; ducks, wild, are scarce at $1 50@2 00 per pair; tame ducks, $1 00@1 25 per pair.

EGGS.—Country mixed 23@25c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS.—There is no difficulty in the demand for this article, and $6 00 per case of six dozen is the ruling price.

FISH.—Mackerel—No 1 shore, $18 00@19 00; No 2 shore, $16 00@17 00; No 3 large, $14 00@15 00; No 3 medium, $12 00@13 00; No 3 small, $11 00@12 00; No 3 fat, $13 00@14 00; Dalrymple's No 1 shore, $18 00@19 00; Dalrymple's No 2 shore, $16 00@17 00; Dalrymple's No 3 large, $14 00@15 00; Dalrymple's No 3 small, $12 00@13 00; Dalrymple's No 3 fat, $13 00@14 00; Dalrymple's No 3 medium, $12 00@13 00; Dalrymple's No 3 large, $11 00@12 00; Dalrymple's No 3 small, $10 00@11 00; Dalrymple's No 3 fat, $11 00@12 00; Dalrymple's No 3 medium, $10 00@11 00; Dalrymple's No 3 large, $9 00@10 00; Dalrymple's No 3 small, $8 00@9 00; Dalrymple's No 3 fat, $9 00@10 00; Dalrymple's No 3 medium, $8 00@9 00; Dalrymple's No 3 large, $7 00@8 00; Dalrymple's No 3 small, $6 00@7 00; Dalrymple's No 3 fat, $7 00@8 00; Dalrymple's No 3 medium, $6 00@7 00; Dalrymple's No 3 large, $5 00@6 00; Dalrymple's No 3 small, $4 00@5 00; Dalrymple's No 3 fat, $5 00@6 00; Dalrymple's No 3 medium, $4 00@5 00; Dalrymple's No 3 large, $3 00@4 00; Dalrymple's No 3 small, $2 00@3 00; Dalrymple's No 3 fat, $3 00@4 00; Dalrymple's No 3 medium, $2 00@3 00; Dalrymple's No 3 large, $1 00@2 00; Dalrymple's No 3 small, $1 00@2 00; Dalrymple's No 3 fat, $2 00@3 00; Dalrymple's No 3 medium, $1 00@2

THE VERY LATEST.

SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

The Question Decided by Emperor William.

Dispatch from Minister Bancroft.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The following dispatch was to night received from Minister Bancroft:

"BERLIN, October 25.—*To Hon. Hamilton Fish:* The three experts to whom the American memorial on the canal de Haro and British case were referred, have made each for himself a very elaborate report on the question, supporting their opinions by the reasons stated, with technical precision and exactness. The Emperor has also, with the highest sense of official duty, given his personal attention to the subject, and after the most careful study and deliberation, has arrived at a conclusion satisfactory to his own sense of justice. The reports of each, with the reasons, have not been communicated to us.

"The decree of the imperial arbitrator, which has been communicated, has the form not so much of a decree in counsel as of a cabinet order. It does not enter into any elaborate exposition of the decision, but without diverging in the least from the point presented for arbitration, decrees that the claim of the United States of America is the most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15th, 1846. I shall forward an official copy of the decree by special messenger.

"[Signed.] BANCROFT."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Progress of Different Lines in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, October 25, 1872.

Hon. John Lee, President of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad, was in our city this week. He reports the prospects flattering for the line of road west from Lima through Spencerville, Celina and to Indiana to connect with his road. A last and permanent survey will be made within a few days, locating the line of road.

The Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad have iron laid to Bowyer Town, ten miles east of Lima, and agent has been appointed, and a telegraph and railroad office will be opened at Bluffton, in this county, this week. Mr. Ireve, of this road, has just returned from New York. He reports everything looking well now. The engines and cars for the road will arrive in time for use when the iron is laid to Lima.

The Columbus and Northwestern Railroad, running from Columbus through Marysville, Bellefontaine and other points to Lima, is getting its affairs into tangible form. Meetings have been held and commenced voting aid to it, and it looks as if the road would surely be built next season.

Resignation and Appointment of Officials.

TROYSVILLE, PA., October 25.—A special to the *Courier*, from Mondville, announces the resignation of H. T. Sweitzer, Manager, and C. W. Bradley, and C. W. Winslow, Auditor and Treasurer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the appointment of J. D. Barten as Superintendent, A. L. Dunbar as Division Superintendent, and Earle Dupper as Auditor, to fill the vacancies.

New Line from Louisville Projected.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 25.—A large meeting of business men and property owners of this city was held in the court house to-night in favor of an additional subscription of a million dollars to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, to build an extension, from a convenient point on the line, to make an independent entrance into the city, instead of, as now, running over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Elizabethtown. The distance is forty-five miles. The meeting was very earnest and enthusiastic, and the friends of the extension claim that it will have the effect of giving Louisville a new line to the South.

A Grand New Through Route from New York to the West.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 17th says: At Toledo Saturday, Sunday and Monday last were Daniel Drew, Azariah Boody, A. B. Baylis, A. M. White and John Ross. These gentlemen are noted railroad men, and have all recently been elected directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. Besides these gentlemen, Milton Courtwright, of the Canada Southern; John F. Tracy, of the Chicago and Northwestern, and John F. Casement, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, were also chosen directors. Added to this is another fact, namely; that all the directors chosen at the last meeting of the stockholders but two are in the interest of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell, who were left out in the old Board. Another fact, that may have significance or not, is that the net earnings of the road last year, $400,000, were not divided, but by order of the directors have been devoted to the increase of the equipment of the road. The Toledo, Wabash and Western has entered into a combination with the Canada Southern, and it is said with the Chicago and Northwestern companies. The road of the former through Canada is being pushed with the greatest energy. A survey has been made of the division of the road from Toledo and Detroit, and on the portion from Toledo to Trenton considerable work has been done in the way of grading and preparation for the road bed. The bridge across the Raisin at Monroe is in a state of forwardness, the abutments being completed and the foundations of all the piers but one being well above water. The line of the Chicago, Michigan and Canada Southern Road has been surveyed through Michigan, and considerable work in the counties of Monroe, Lenawee and Hillsdale completed. The New York Midland Railroad, also in a state of forwardness, composes the eastern outlet of the Canada Southern, and will afford it an independent line to New York city. It is asserted that a consolidation has been effected between the New York Midland, Canada Southern, Chicago, Michigan and Canada Southern, Chicago, Detroit and Canada, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroads. The Toledo, Wabash and Western being largely interested in the Canada Southern, and both roads in the New York Midland, the Chicago and Northwestern saw the advantages that would be likely to accrue by combining with the roads above named and building an independent line through Michigan. The Toledo, Wabash and Western is also to construct and attach by purchase or lease roads beginning at some point on its line south of the Atlantic of Toledo and extending through Indianapolis, and thence in as nearly as an air line possible to Kansas City. If the consolidation is as maintained, it is one of the most gigantic ever formed on this continent, and reaches from the seaboard at New York to the Red river on the north, the Missouri on the west, and the Mississippi at the Illinois line on the south and west. It passes through nine States and provinces, and, with its numerous branches, controls an aggregate mileage nearly as great from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Lease of the Catawissa Road.

Under the lease lately executed, the Catawissa Road, with all its properties and franchises, passes under the control of the Philadelphia and Reading for 999 years, the lessors to pay thirty per cent. of the gross receipts and guarantee the lessees and themselves to pay promptly the interest on all the funded debts of the Catawissa of whatever nature; and, further, to the Catawissa Company the first year $154,000 in cash; the second year the interest and $18,000; the third year the interest and $200,000; the fourth year and ever after the interest and $226,000. The Catawissa Railroad is to issue of one million dollars new stock, bearing interest for the two and one-third per cent.; in 1876 of four and two thirds per cent. and in 1876 and ever after seven per cent. per annum. The Catawissa Railroad extends from Williamsport to Tamaqua, Pa., a distance of ninety-four miles.

Imports of Rails from Great Britain.

The export of rails from Great Britain to the United States, for the month of August last, amounted to 40,005 tons, against 47,992 tons in corresponding month the year before. The total exports for the eight months of the calendar year, are 340,221 tons, against 325,162 tons in corresponding time last year, an increase of 5,159 tons. The total exports from Great Britain to all countries for the eight months of the year were 427,387 tons, against 662,765 tons in the same time last year, a decrease of 35,384 tons. The amount of pig iron sent to the United States for eight months of the year was 162,231 tons, against 179,096 tons in the same time last year, an increase of 33,133 tons.

Dangers Peculiar to Underground Railways.

Underground railroads are subject to some peculiar dangers. During a heavy rain one of the stations of the London Metropolitan road took in so much water that the fires of an approaching engine were put out. The switches would not work, the telegraph gave out, an express train was coming and there was really serious danger. A new engine was fastened by means of a chain to the train but failed to pull it out. During this time the passengers were unable to leave the cars on account of the depth and fury of the torrent. A panic seized the railway officials, and despair the passengers. Many women fainted. By great effort a few passengers were removed when up came the express, halted by a shout of apprehension by all who beheld the danger. But fortunately the water had gone far enough down the tunnel, the coming train raised a wave before it and the fires of the engine were put out too. It approached to within about five feet of the cars before it.

The Varieties of Yankee.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the October *Atlantic*, says: "We talk about a Yankee, a New Englander, as if all of 'em were just the same kind of animal. There is knowledge and knowledge,' said John Bunyan. There are Yankees and Yankees. You know two native trees called pitch and white pine respectively? Of course you know 'em. Well, there are pitch-pine Yankees and white-pine Yankees. We don't talk about the inherited differences of men quite as freely, perhaps, as they do in Europe, but we all know that the pitch-pine Yankee is a wiry, tough, but rebellious customer, and that the laws of physiology. We have a native aristocracy, a superior race, just as plainly marked by nature as of a higher and finer grade than the common run of people as the white pine is marked in its forms, its habits, and even its delicate foliage, as belonging to the nobility of the forest, and the pitch pine, stubbed, rough, coarse-grained, as of the plebeian order. Only the struggle thing is to see in what a capricious way our natural nobility is distributed. The last born nobleman I saw was only just emerging from pulling a rope that was fastened to a Maine schooner loaded with lumber. I should say he was about twenty years old, as fine a figure of a young man as you would ask to see, and with a regular Greek outline of countenance, waving hair that fell as if a sculptor had massed it to copy, and a complexion as rich as a red sunset. I have a notion that the State of Maine breeds the tallest men, on the average, of any more than some other States, but they spring up in all sorts of out-of-the-way places. The young fellow I saw this morning had on an old flannel shirt and a pair of pantaloons that meant hard work, and a cheap cloth cap, perhaps. He was